Improving the system of management and lovering the cost of administration. Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.3:9-10 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6) 1. Otdel truda i zarabotnoy platy Ministerstva khleboproduktov Ukrainskoy SSR. (Ukraint-Grain trade)

YEMLYANILOV, A.S.

81999

S/120/60/000/03/039/055 E032/E514

21.3200 AUTHORS: Bondar', A.D., Yemlyaninov, A.S., Klyucharev, J. Lishenko, V. N. Medyanik, A.D. Nikolaychuk and

O. Ye. Shalayeva

Preparation of Metal Foils from Pure Isotopes

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No 3,

pp 134-136

ABSTRACT:

A summary is given of the various methods which can be used to prepare metal foils of Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd, Co, Mn, Fe, Ag, Cr, Pb, Be, Ge and Zr suitable for use as targets in nuclear scattering experiments. The authors have used three methods for obtaining thin (0.1-10µ) foils, namely, electrolytic deposition, direct evaporation in vacuum, and thermal dissociation. In any of these methods it is important to choose a suitable base which can then be removed, since the foils must frequently be used on their own. apparatus used in the electrolytic method is shown In the latter figure 1 is the anode (platinum), 2 is a perspex cylinder, 3 is a copper in Fig 1.

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Preparation of Metal Foils from Pure Istopes

packing, 4 is the cathode, 5 is a copper contact for the cathode and 6 is the base (perspex). This device was used to obtain free foils of Ni, Cu, Zn, Cd, Fe, Pb, Co, Mn, Ag and Cr. The first six of these were obtained both from naturally occurring elements and elements enriched with stable isotopes. The various electrolytes used to obtain the foils are shown in column 3 of the table on p 135. In order to obtain thin foils of Ge isotopes, available in samples of a few tens of mg, the graphite evaporator shown in Fig 2 was employed. The evaporator was mounted directly on the copper leads (2). A tantalum plate 0.1 mm thick was placed above the evaporator at a distance of about 3 cm. In this way a Ge layer 3 to 4 µ thick was obtained from 15 to 20 mg of the isotope. The film was separated from the base by bending the latter. In order to prevent damaging the Ge film, it was covered with a thin layer of varnish. In order to obtain thin foils of Be, a beryllium oxide heater was used, as described by Sinel'nikov in Ref 8. $\,$ 1 to 2 μ thick Be foils could be

Card 2/3 obtained in this way. Zr foils 5 to 10 μ thick were

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Preparation of Metal Foils from Pure Isotopes

obtained by the thermal dissociation method. The sample was in the form of $ZrI_{\frac{1}{4}}$ placed in a special sealed ampoule. The compound was dissociated at a hot molybdenum base. The ioldine was pumped off and removed by a cold trap, while the Zr was deposited on the molybdenum base. The molybdenum base was then dissolved in nitric acid. The amount of Zr necessary was 30 to 40 mg. The metal films obtained by the above methods were found to be stable during experiments with 5.5, 6.8 and 20 MeV protons. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physico-Technical Institute, Ac.Sc., UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1959

Card 3/3

5/048/60/024/007/011/011 во 19/во 60 Klyucharev, Nikolaychuk, A. D., Yemlyaninov, V. N. The Production of Isotope Targets for Nuclear Research Medyanik, Bondar' Lishenko, AUTHORS: Shalayeva, O. Ye. Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, TEXT: This article is the reproduction of a lecture delivered at the 10th TITLE: TEXT: This article is the reproduction of a lecture delivered at the LUVIL All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Moscow from January 19 to 27, 1960. Methods of preparing foils from 16 elements are discussed. PERIODICAL: to 27, 1960. Methods of preparing foils from 16 elements are discussed. The authors used three methods for the preparation of free foils; electronia authors and thermal disconniction of the preparation and thermal disconniction in vacuum by heating, and the preparation is a second to the preparation of the preparati The authors used three methods for the preparation of free folis; electro-lytic deposition, evaporation in vacuum by heating, and thermal dissociation The principal characteristics of the three methods are briefly outlined. In The principal characteristics of the three methods are briefly outlined. In The principal characteristics of the three methods are originally outlined. I the case of the electrolytic deposition, e.g., the selection of the right alectrolytic deposition, e.g., the selection of the right alectrolyte is extremely important. The working conditions play a great national conditions of the electrolyte is extremely important. the case of the electrolytic deposition, e.g., the selection of the right electrolyte is extremely important, the working conditions play agreat part and so does the regeneration of the isotope. In the method of thermal dissociation, an important factor is the selection of the chamical common and important factor is the selection of the chamical common and important factor is the selection of the chamical common and important factor is the selection of the right. sociation, an important factor is the selection of the chemical compound Card 1/3

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5

The Production of Isotope Targets for Nuclear S/048/60/024/007/011/011
Research B019/B060

and the temperature conditions, and as for the evaporation method, material and construction of the vaporizer are very important. Table 1 gives data for the preparation of foils from the elements Ni, Cu, Co, Zn, Cd, Mn, Fe, Ag, Cr, Sn by the electrolytic procedure, and specifies the compositions of electrolytes and the operational conditions in electrolysis. The lead foils were prepared by using 30 - 50 mg of lead, the electrolyte was 25% perchloric acid with an addition of gelatin. In order to obtain a homogeneous Pb deposition, the anode was rotated eccentrically. The preparation of Ge and Be foils by the evaporation method has been described a number of times, but the large isotope losses have never been avoided. With a view to reducing these losses the authors made use of a graphite crucible (Fig. 2), out of which Ge and Be were evaporated onto tantalum. The preparation of foils from other elements by this method is briefly dealt with. Foils of Zr, Ti, and Cr were prepared by thermal dissociation. This method involves the use of volatile compounds of these metals; the apparatus shown in Fig. 3 for the preparation of Zr and Ti iodides is accurately described. To prepare chromium iodide, the authors developed a new procedure. They prepared a paste-like silver chromium amalgam and thence obtained chromium iodide sealed in an ampul with the device shown in Fig. 4 at a temperature Card 2/3

The Production of Isotope Targets for Nuclear Research

S/048/60/024/007/011/011 B019/B060

of 300°C. The ampul was broken under toluene and the chromium iodide was poured into a crucible (Fig. 5) together with the toluene. The crucible was then evacuated in a vacuum chamber, the toluene was evaporated, and the iodide was then heated to 800°C. The evaporating iodide was passed over a heated base, where it decomposed. The chromium deposited on the base, while the iodine was intercepted. The targets prepared by the methods described exhibit good properties. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 10 references: 9 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION:

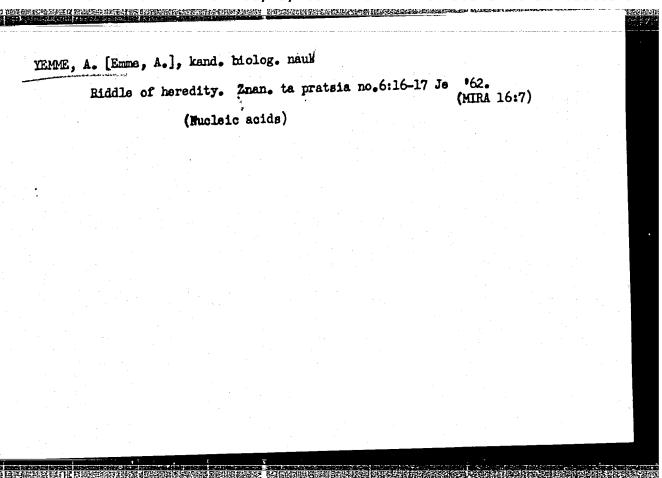
Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

Card 3/3

BONDAR', A.D.; YEMLYANINOV, A.S.; KLYUCHARFV, A.P.; LISHENKO, L.G.;
MEDYANIK, V.M.; NIKOLAYCHUK, A.D.; SHALAYEVA, O.Ye.

Making metal films of isotopes. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.3:134-136
My-Je '60.

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR.
(Metallic films)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5"

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YEMNOV, TE (and others)

USSR/Electronics - Receivers
Microphones

"Defects in Radio Broadcasting Equipment,"
Ye. Yemnov and others.

Radio, No 10, pp 23-24

Article consists of brief criticisms by 8 writers of the following receivers and other apparatus: "Mir" the following receivers and other apparatus: "Mir" (produced by VEF plant), "Riga-6", WV-662, KRU-10, MGSRTU-100, MGSRTU-100m, VE-2, PTS-47, and SIM microphone.

YEMOKHOVICH, M. D., Engineer

*Kinematic and Dynamid Investigation of the Cerriage Mechanism of the AT 100 Loom.

Manufactured by the Klimow Machine-Building Plant, by the Vector Method of Descriptive Geometry. Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 1 Jul 50, Moscow Textile Inst

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskya. Jan-Dec 1950

JD/WW/JG EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI 1 38117-66 IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/65/020/012/1336/1340 ACC NRI AP6014142 Blokhin, V. I. Yemolayev, N. P.; Kovalenko, G. S.; Krot, N. N.; AUTHOR: ORG: none TITLE: Photometric determination of neptunium using xylenol orange SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 12, 1336-1340 TOPIC TAGS: quantitative analysis, neptunium, photometric analysis ABSTRACT: The tests were carried out with hydrochloric acid solutions of neptunium (IV). The optical density was measured with a Model "DU" Beckman spectrometer and a FEK-M photocolorimeters with a green light filter. The acidity of the solution was controlled with a type LP-5 v lamp-type potentionmeter with a glass electrode. The results indicate that the absorption spectra of weakly acid solutions of xylenol orange and its complexes with neptunium (IV) are very different. In the long wave region, in which the absorption of complexes is high, the intensity of the color of the reagent is very slight. The maximum value of the molar coefficient of absorption of the products of the reaction between neptunium (IV) and xylenol orange is approximately 5.5 x 104/ cm-mole. The article proceeds to the description of a method for the determination 5113.1122 UDC: Card 1/2

of neptunium in solutions containing impurities of containing impuritie								
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Card 2/2	.06							

YERMOLAYEV, V.I., inzh.; ZAPLECHNYY, Ye.O., inzh.

Modernization of the remote control equipment for mine electric locomotives. Gor. zhur. no.6:46-48 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

TSvetmetavtomatika, Moskva.
 (Mine railroads) (Renote control)

/a	Pub. 89 - 5/33
Authors 1	Barsukev, S.; Yemshakov, N.; and Demin, G.
Title	Amateur radio operators honor the 20th Convention of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
Periodical	Radio 2, 8-9, Feb 56
Abstract	antests in nonor of the 200
Ana or acc	Convention of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Illustration
	Convention of the Community of the Commu
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YEMSHANOV, A.

Transport i sviaz' v 1934 g. Transportation and communications in 19347. (Planovoe khoz-vo, 1934, no. 4-5-, p. 136-147).

DLC: HC331.P52

SO: SOVIET TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

YEMSHANOV, L.A.

Using the controlled directional sensitivity method in Turkmenistan. Trudy MINKHiGP no.50267-71 364 (MIRA 1822)

Concerning the evaluation of the roughness of seismin reflecting boundaries. Told.:100-109

Using the effective period of roughness in the recognition of wave types. Told.:110-118

Combined ray diagrams and a reflection isochron for interpreting data obtained by the controlled directional sensitivity method. 1bid.:119-122

- 1. YEMSTOV. V.G., KAZDOVIN, A.S., GEL'M'N, A.Y'., NOVIKOV, V./., KICHIGIN, N.M.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Reservoirs
- 7. Cleaning water supply reservoirs at sugar factories. Sakh.prom. 26, no. 12, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

GORKLOVA, N.D.; DIKUN, P.P., GRETSKAYA, O.P.; YEMSHANOVA, A.V.

Content of 3,4-benzopyrene in sprat smoked with the friction smoke generator or the PSM smoke generator of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography. Vop. onk. 9 no.8277-80 63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental noy onkologii (zav. - zaslu-zhennyy deyatel nauki prof. N.V. Lazarev) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deyatvitel nyy ohlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov) i tekhnologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - N.A. Semenov) Nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta mekhanizatsii rybnoy promyshlennosti (dir. - P.A. Kuraptsev). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129 Institut onkologii AMN SSSR (for Coreleva, Dikun); Lemingrad, prospekt Moskvinoy, Institut mekhanizatsii rybnoy promyshlennosti (for Gretskaya, Yemshanova).

KOREMYAKO, A.S.; KREMENSHTEYN, L.I.; PETROVSKIY, S.D.; OVSIYENKO, G.M.; BAKHANOV, V.Ye.; Priniral uchastiye YEMIS, P.M.; IVANOV, A.P., prof., retsenzent

[Preparation of a course project on the theory of mechanisms and machines] Kursovoe proektirovanie po teorii mekhanizmov i mashin. [By] A.S.Koreniako i dr. Izd.4., peror. Koskva, Leningrad, 1964. 324 p. (MIRA 17:9)

YEMTSEV, B. T., Engineer

"Hydraulic Analysis and Calculation of Blocking a River Bed With Sones During the Erection of a Hydroelectric Power Station." Sub 21 Dec 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. N. Molotov

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Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951. SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

THATSEV, B.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SLISSKIY, P.M., inchenor.

Calculating the junction of the upper and lower-water level beyond a spill-way dam with a ledge. Gidr.stroi. 22 no.8:100-13 Ag 153. (MLRA 6:8) (Dums)

YEMTSEV, B.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh naut

Stability of the slope of a rock-fill dam in a stream. Trudy WEI no.12:140-152 '54.

1. Eafedra gidravliki (Dams)

IZEASH, S.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; CIEMITSEY, B.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; SLISSKIY, P.M., kandidav tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Energy interpretation of the concept of pressure in a liquid.
Trady MEI no.19:110-116 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Kafedra gidravliki.
(Hydraulics) (Pressure (Physics))

SOV/124-57-3-3557

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 3, p 135 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yemtsev, B. T.

TITLE: Experimental Study of the Effect of the Intensity of Packing on the

Formation of Rocky Debris in a Stream (Eksperimental'noye izucheniye vliyaniya intensivnosti nabroski na formirovaniye kamennoy

otsypi v potoke)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1956, Nr 19, pp 116-124

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

YEMTSEV, B.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh næuk.

Hydræulic calculation of the process of damming rivers by rock fill in the stream. Gidr. stroi. 25 ne.5:10-15 Je '56. (MERA 9:9) (Dams)

YEITSEV, B.T., dot: ent, kand. tokhn.nauk

Concerning teme modianisms of flow in a nonprismatic channel.

Izv. vys. uchst. Exv.; energ. 3 no. 12:102-106 D '60.

(IRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.

Predstavleno kafodroy gidravliki.

(Hydrodynamics)

YEMTSEV, B.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Method for calculating nonuniform motion of open currents in prismatic canals. Trudy MEI no.46:171-205 63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra gidravliki Moskovskogo ordena Lenina energeticheskogo instituta.

YEMTSEV, B.T. (Moskva)

Use of the gas dynamic and hydrodynamic analogies in modeling open water streams. Izv. AN SSSR.Energ. i transp. no.1:113-121
Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

YEMTSEV, B.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Effect of the degree of nonprismaticity of a channel on the conversion of the hydraulic parameters of a flow. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.9:61-66 S 164.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy gidravliki.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

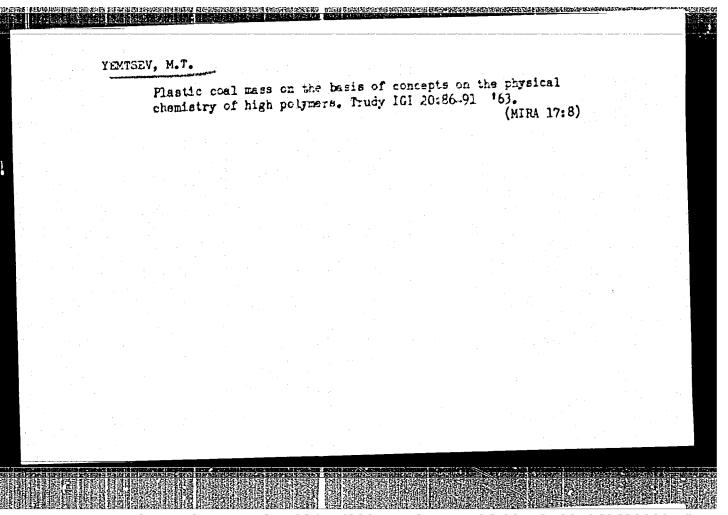
ALEKSANDROV, Yu.; PILIPUSHKO, I.; VOICHENKO, V.; SENDEROV, I.; LIMAHENKOV, I.;
YARKOV, G.; YEMTSEV, I.; KUKHAREV, N.; SHCHEKOTOVICH, P.; BOBOVICH, V.;
CHEREPANOV, G.

They are raising the level of their qualifications. Zashch.rast.
ot vred.i bol. 7 no.5:61 My *62.

(Plants, Protection of—Study and teaching)

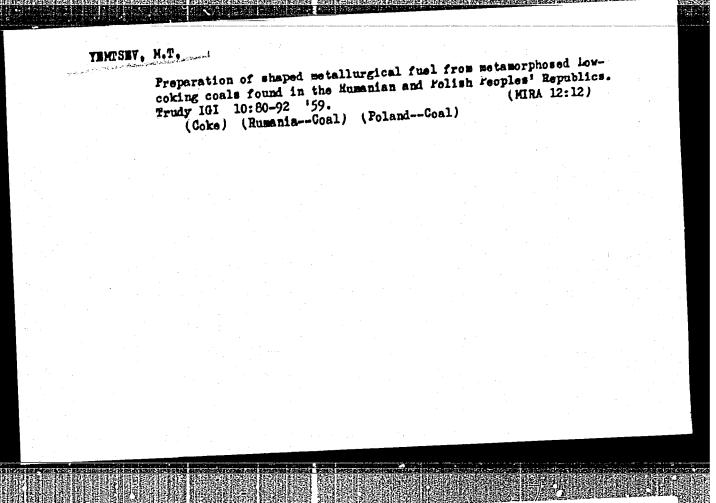
YEMTSEV, M., inzh.; PARNOV, Ye., inzh.

Chemistry's challenge for future developments. Znan. sila
(MIRA 13:12)
(Fluorocarbons) (Plastics)



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YEMTSEV, H.T.; KRICHEO, A.A.

idquid products in the continuous coking process. Trudy IGI 10:155-163
(HIRA 12:12)

'59.

(Coke industry--By products)

PARNOV, Yeremey Iudovich: YEMTSEV Mikhail Tikhonovich; RUSIN, N.P., doktor geogr. nauk, otv. red.; RUSAKOVA, G.Ya., red.

[A great assault on nature is shead; on nature and climate and possible ways of changing them] Vperedi velikii mate and possible ways of changing them] Vperedi velikii shturm prirody; o prirode i klimate i vozmozhnykh putiakh shturm prirody; o prirode i klimate i vozmozhnykh shturm prirody; o prirode i klimate i vozmozhnykh shturm prirody; o prirode i klimate i vozmozhnykh shturm prirode i klimate i vozmozhnykh shturm prirode i klimate i vozmozhnykh shturm prirode i klimate i

THESEV, V.T., Cand Riol Sci - (dies) "Anzerobic mitrogen-fixing microorganisms of the Clostridium variety, their distribution in microorganisms of the Clostridium variety, the control of the Clostridiu

YEMTSEV, V.T.

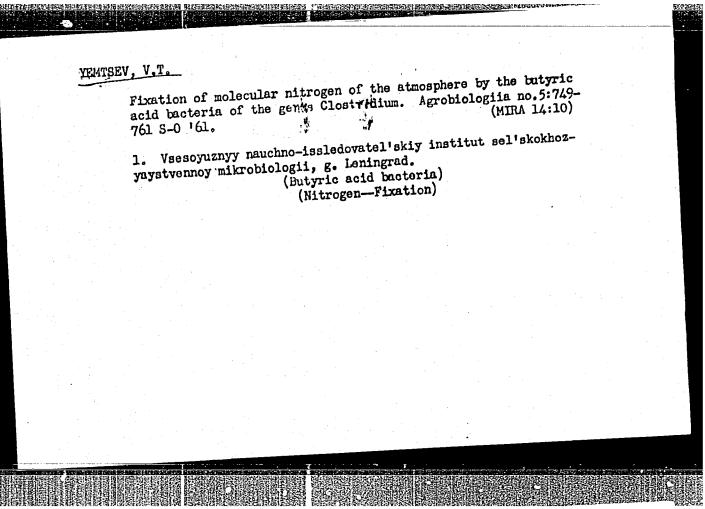
Symbiotic relationships between Clostridium pasteriamum and
Eacillus closteroides. Mikrobiologiia 29 no. 4:529-535 J1-Ag
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Hauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya tsentral'nykh rayonov nachernozemnoy polosy.
(CLOSTRIDIUM) (RHIZOSPHERE MICROBIOLOGY)

YEMTSEV, V.T.

Selection, variability and preservation of cultures of microorganisms used for the production of bacterial fertilizers. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.biol. no.5:732-739 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. The Timiria sev Agricultural Academy, Moscow. (GAMMA RAYS-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)(MICRO-ORGANISMS, NITROGEN-FIXING)



1801 (MATA)	17. M	
YEMTSEV,	Sources of carbon nutrition for nitrogen-fixing microorganisms from the Genus Clostridium. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.1:18-23 [MIUA 15:3]	:
	1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokno- }-zyaystvennoy mikrobiologii, Leningrad. (CLOSTRIDIUM) (CARBON COMPOUNDS)	
- ,		•

DOROSINSKIY, L.M.; LAZAREVA, H.M.; YEMTSEV, V.T.

Role of module becteria in the nitrogen mutrition of leguminous plants. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.6:1061-1066 N-D 162. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozysystvemnoy mikrobiologii, Lemingrad. (MICRO-ORGANISMS, HITROGEN-FIXING) (LUPINE)

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YEMTSEV, V.T., kand. biolog. nauk, dotsent; SHIL'NIKOVA, V.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GROMYKO, Ye.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

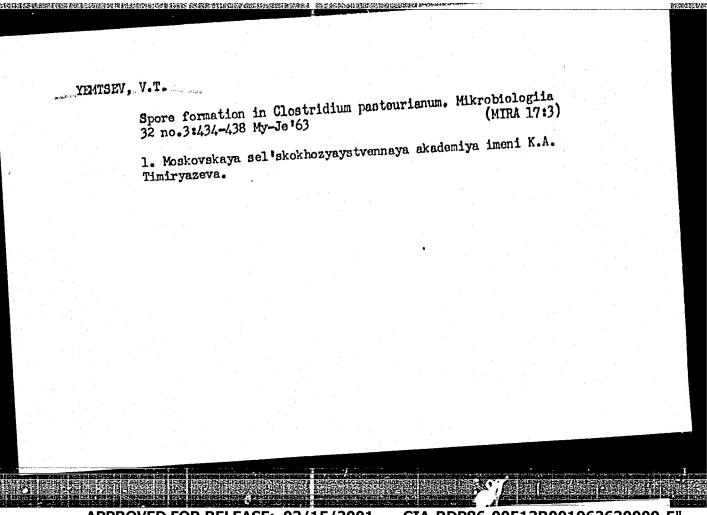
Natural inoculation of forage bean and kidney bean plants in turf-Podzolic soils. Izv. TSKHA no.4:55-64 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR. 2. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazeva (for Shil'nikova).

YEMTSEV, V.T.

Biology of nitrogem-fixing bacteria of the genus Clostridium and the nutrition of plants. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.11: 91-101 *61

1. Nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut sel skogo khozyaystva tsemtral nykh rayonov nechernozemnoy zony.



CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001**

YEMTSEV, Vsevolod Tikhonovich, kand. biol. nauk; SOROKO, Ya.I., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Microorganisms as masters of soil fertility; recent developments in the use of "biological" nitrogen in agriculture] Mikroby - mastera plodorodiia; novoe ob ispol'zovanii culture] Mikroby - mastera plodorodiia; novoe ob ispol'zovanii "biologicheskogo" szota v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Izd-vo "biologicheskogo" szota v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie", 1963. 30 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Seriia: "Znanie", 1963. 30 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.11)

(Agricultural microbiology) (Nitrogen)

YEMTSOV, M., inzh.; FARNOV, Ye., inzh.

"Hot" atoms. Znan.sila 36 no.8:9-11 Ag '61.

(Radioactive substances)

(Radioactive substances)

ACCESSION NR: AP4011979

s/0073/64/030/001/0102/0106

AUTHORS: Volkova, A.I.; Get'man, T.Ye.; Yemtsova, N.A.

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TITLE: Determination of titanium in metallic aluminum in the form of a ternary titanium-salicylate-quinine complex

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 1, 1964, 102-106

TOPIO TAGS: metallic aluminum, ternary titanium salicylate quinine complex, titanium determination, sodium salicylate

ABSTRACT: An earlier study was made of the salicylate complexes of titanium and the ternary salicylate complexes of titanium with pyridine, quinine and pyramidon. (A.K. Babko and A.I. Volkova, D. AN URSR, 12, (1959 1336); Zh. Anal, kh. 5 (1960 587) Ternary complexes were used to determine titanium in steel. Continuing this work, the ternary complex being formed during the reaction of titanium-salicylate acid with quinine was studied. This complex differs in that it has greater stability and is more intensively colored than salicylate complexes of titanium with other organic bases (pyridine, pyramidon etc.). The method for determining

ACCESSION NR: AP4011979

titanium is based on the formation of a colored ternary titanium-salicylate-quinine complex, which is extracted in a wide pH interval from 2.5 to 4. In studying the relationship of titanium extraction to quinine concentration, solutions with a constant concentration of TiCl₄ 5.6 x 10⁻⁵ mole/liter and NaHSal = 2x10⁻² mole/liter were prepared. Overall quinine concentration in the aqueous phase was varied from 4 x 10⁻⁵ to 5 x 10⁻⁴ mole/liter. Maximum titanium extraction was observed starting with a quinine concentration of 2 x 10⁻⁴ mole/liter. This indicates a high extraction factor of the ternary Ti complex because a one and one-half to twofold quinine surplus relative to Ti is adequate for a full extraction. Solutions containing 5.6 x 10⁻⁵ mole/liter of TiCl₄ and 1.6 x 10⁻⁴ mole/liter of quinine were prepared for studying the relationship of titanium extraction to salicylic acid concentration, and the salicylate concentration was varied from 2 x 10⁻⁴ to 6 x 10⁻⁵ mole/liter. The maximum extraction was observed with a thirty-fold sur-

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4011979

plus of sodium salicylate. The extraction-photometric method was developed for determination of titanium in metallic aluminum. Sensitivity of the method is 1 x 10^{-4} %. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN Ukrssk (Institute of general and inorganic chemistry, AN Ukrssk)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

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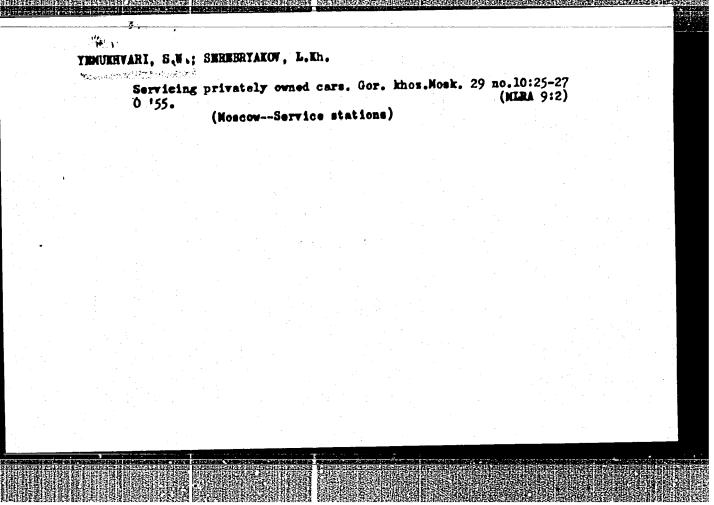
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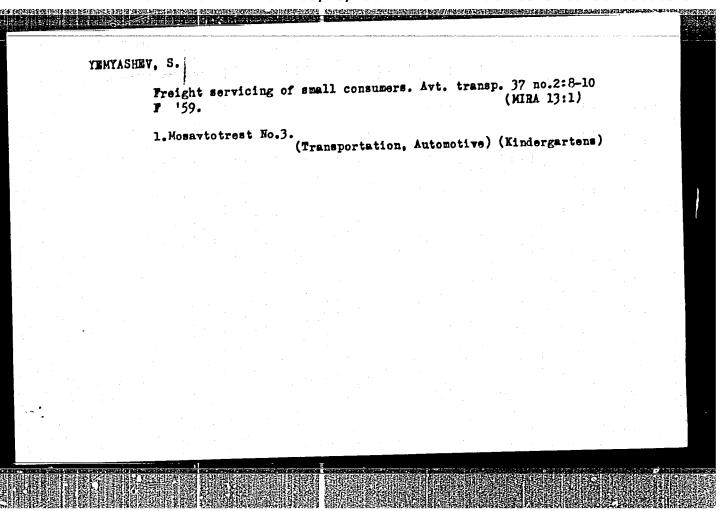
Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5"



The shape of hard alloy cutters. Stan. 1 instr. 26 no4:35 Ap '55. (Cutting tools) (MIRA 8:6)		"AP	PRO	VED F	OR RE	LEASE:	03/15/	2001	CIA	A-RDF	P86-005	13R00	19626	30009	-5
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The shape of hard alloy cutters. Stan. I matr. 20 mov.) App. (Gutting tools) (MIRA 8:6)		14000			sic Smick City	-33		94am	4 4 4 4 4 4	- 26	no/1.35	In 166			
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YEMYASHEV, A. V.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Vacuum melting of Kh-28 and 18Khnva steels and cast refractory alloy based on nickel". Moscow, 1958.

16 pp (Main Designing Gosplan USSR, Central Sci Res Inst of Ferrous Metallurgy), 110 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 149)

YEMYASHEV, A. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

533

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii

THE PROPERTY RESERVED BY SELECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

- Primeneniye vakuuma v metallurgii; trudy soveshchaniya po primeneniyu vakuuma v chernoy metallurgii (Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy; Transactions of a Conference on the Use of Vacuum in Ferrous Metallurgy) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 165 p. 4,000 copies printed.
- Resp. Ed.: Samarin, A.M., Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Bankvitser, A. L.; Tech. Fd.: Polyakova, T. V.
- PURPOSE: This publication is intended to familiarize metallurgists, engineers, and other scientific and industrial personnel with the processes and advantages of vacuum metallurgy and with its state of development in the Soviet Urion.
- COVERAGE: The transactions are grouped into three main sections: vacuum melting of steel and alloys, vacuum treatment of molten steel and ferroalloys in the ladle and in the ingot mold, and extraction of metals and alloys from ores in vacuum. In a brief introductory section, A.M. Samarin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, concisely covers much of the basic material presented in more detailed form in the individual articles. A resolution adopted by the conference, which appears at the end of Part III, embodies Card 1/18

3

14

Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy (Cont.) 533

recommendations for expanding the use of vacuum metallurgy in the USSR. The conference took place in 1956. For references and further coverage, see Table of Contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Samarin, A. M. Problems of Using Vacuum in Metallurgy

The author begins by discussing the important advantages of the vacuum-melting of steel. Chief among these are (1) assurance of a minimum content of oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen, as well as of nommetallic inclusions; (2) the possibility of deoxidizing the steel by carbon alone, with consequent absence of oxide inclusions; (3) protection against reoxidation during teeming. Turning to problems, Samarin states, first of all, that Soviet induction vacuum-melting furnaces are of unsatisfactory design, and that Soviet metallurgists should carefully study foreign furnaces of more advanced design. Another important task is the investigation of refractory materials suitable for the construction of vacuum-furnace crucibles. Further, the problem of controlling the temperature and composition of molten metal during the melting process must be solved. Though there has been considerable expansion of vacuum melting in the USSR in recent years, Samarin states Card 2/35

(Cont.)

Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy

Approved For Release: 03/15/2001 of thousands of thousands of vacuummelted steel cannot be expected as yet because of the cost and complexity
of new equipment and the very high consumption of electric power. A
suggested partial solution is to subject ordinary liquid steel (not
vacuum-melted) to vacuum treatment to eliminate the gases. For this purcose, the steel may be treated either in the ladle or during the pouring
of the ingots. These procedures have been industrially tested with good
results. There are 9 references of which 7 are Soviet, 1 English, and
1 German.

533

I. VACUUM MELTING OF STEEL AND ALLOYS

Garnyk, G.A. and Samarin, A.M. Vacuum Melting of Transformer Steel

The authors have established the following facts: 1. In vacuummelted transformer steel, power losses are 15-20 percent lower than
in ordinary transformer steel, and magnetic permeability and plasticity are greater. 2. Use of the vacuum technique makes it possible
to organize the production of cold-rolled transformer steel with a
high silicon content. 3. The electromagnetic properties of vacuummelted transformer steel are superior because of a low content of
harmful impurities like carbon, oxygen, and sulfur. 4. The vacuum
method increases the deoxidizing capacity of carbon by about 100
Card 3/16

Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy (Cont.) 533

times, resulting in a steel very low in carbon and oxygen. 5. 5. Lengthening the period during which the liquid metal is kept under vacuum after ferrosilicon has been added is conducive to very low sulfur content.

Belyakov, P.S. Effect of the Melting Method on the Properties of Stainless Steel

Author's conclusions: 1. Chrome-nickel stainless steel which is not subject to intergranular corrosion can be made in an induction vacuum-melting furnace with a residual pressure of up to 20 mm. of mercury, without the addition of stabilizing elements and without the loss of much chrome from the stainless-steel scrap additions in the charge. 2. Steel with a carbon content not exceeding 0.02 percent can be made by keeping the molten metal under vacuum for 30-40 minutes. 3. Vacuum-melted chrome-nickel stainless steel is more resistant to attack by boiling nitric acid [than non-vacuum-melted] because of low carbon content and total absence of titanium. There are 11 Soviet references.

Card 4/1

35

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Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy (Cont.) 533

Kamenetskaya, D.S. Some Theoretical Questions of Vacuum Metallurgy Author's conclusions: 1. In the vacuum melting of metals and alloys, there must exist over the metal a pressure somewhat exceeding the vapor pressure of the metal at the triple point. At a lower pressure, the metal volatilizes. When the vapor pressure of the metal is less than 0.01 mm. of mercury, the [required] pressure is created by the vapors themselves; at higher vapor pressures -0.1 mm. and above-it is necessary to increase the external pressure, e.g., by the use of an inert gas. 2. The degree of vacuum, or purity of gas, necessary for degasifying the metal and for minimum reaction with the gases remaining in the furnace depends on the vapor pressure of the metal: the lower the vapor pressure, the higher the vacuum, or the purer the inert gas, must be. The vapors over the metal, provided their pressure is high enough (0.01 mm. and above) form a protective envelope, which plays an important part in the melting of the metal if the vapors react with the gas. 3. In selecting materials for crucibles, protective covers for thermocouples, stoppers, graphite parts, etc., it is necessary to take into consideration the vapor and dissociation pressures of these materials, and also their possible reactions with the metal and with each other, accompanied by the liberation of volatile matter. 4. It is most advisable to conduct the Card 5/15

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5"

49

Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy (Cont.) 533

vacuum refining of metal with the aid of substances like carbon and hydrogen, which form volatile compounds with certain addition agents. There are 6 references, of which 4 are Soviet, 1 is English and 1 German.

Yemyashev, A.V. Some Notes on the Technology of the Vacuum Melting of Metals and Alloys (Experience Gained in the Operation of a Vacuum Furnace for Refractory Metals)

The article is divided into the following sections: Brief description of the OKB-264A furnace; Operation of the furnace; Temperature measurement; Taking metal samples during the melting period; Method of preventing hanging of the charge. There is one English reference.

Stroyev, A.S., Ivanov, A.M. and Ovsepyan, Ye.S. Vacuum Melting of Molybdemum in an Electric Arc Furnace

Authors' conclusions: 1. High-vacuum melting of molybdemum in an electric arc furnace is feasible and yields metal of high purity.

2. Ingots of molybdemum melted in a vacuum of the order of 0.003 mm. of mercury and with proper deoxidation are free of defects in the central zone, regardless of the speed of cooling after melting.

Card 6/1

66

76

Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy (Cont.) 533

- 3. These ingots, thanks to a rather fine-grained structure and distinctness of grain boundaries, can be plastically deformed by any method, including smith forging, provided correct regimes of heating and degree of compression are observed. 4. Plastically deformed molybdemum exhibits satisfactory plasticity characteristics at room temperature.
- Savinskiy, K.A. High-vacuum Pumps and Equipment
 This is a discussion of the basis for selecting high-vacuum pumps and
 related equipment for use in vacuum metallurgy. It is shown mathematically that a system of large conductive capacity is essential for
 satisfactory performance in high-vacuum melting. There are 3 references, all Soviet.
- Gurevich, Yu.G. (Address)
 Gurevich describes experiments conducted at the Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant in 1952, which show that ingots of lKhl8N9T steel that have been melted in a vacuum or in a protective atmosphere have a dense structure and good surface quality.

 Card 7/ >

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SOV/133-58-6-15/33

AUTHORS: Bokshitskiy, Ya.M., Yemyashev, A.V., Zubko, A.M. and Filippycheva, M.M.

TITLE: The Influence of Vacuum Melting on the Quality of Steel

(Vliyaniye vakuumnoy vyplavki na kachestvo stali)

Stal', 1958, nr 6, pp 520 - 525 (USSR). PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the influence of vacuum melting on the quality of Kh27 and 18KhNVA steels is described. Vacuum melting was carried out in a 12 kg furnace previously described (Ref 5). The conditions of melting and heating of liquid metal, teeming temperature and the time of retention in the final vacuo were the same for all melts. As a charge, mild steel ingots smelted in the usual manner in a 30-kg highfrequency furnace were used. The pressures used were: 1 mm and 1/10 of a metre, $5-8 \cdot 10^{-9}$ mm and $5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ mm. The results of chemical gas analysis and impact strength of steel Kh27 smelted under normal pressure and in vacuo - Table 1. The impact strength of forged and hardened-in-water from 900 °C metal from all heats was low. In order to find factors determining the impact strength of Kh27 steel, a series of vacuo heats using electrolytic materials were carried out. The results obtained showed that apparently the main element Cardl/4 determining the impact strength is carbon. The influence of

The Influence of Vacuum Melting on the Quality of Steel

the depth of vacuo on the composition of metal, the gas content and the content of admixtures in steel is shown in Tables 2 and 3 and Figure 1, respectively. The influence of depth of vacuo on the mechanical properties of forged and thermally treated Kh27 steel - Table 4; the dependence of impact strength of the steel smelted in vacuo on the carbon content - Figure 2 and on the gas content - Figure 3. It is concluded that:

1) valcuum melting of Kh27 steel is accompanied by some changes in its chemical composition due to the evaporation of such elements as manganese and silicon md due to reactions forming gaseous products; 2) The change in chemical composition depends on the depth of vacuo; 3) Valcuum melting gives the following effects: a) the reaction between oxygen and carbon is more efficient; the content of carbon decreases to thousandths of parts of 1%; the reaction of sulphur with oxygen is also more intensive; b) the content of gas in the deoxidised metal decreases by a factor of 3; c) it has no influence on the structure of the metal. 4) On valcuum melting of steel Kh27 with its subsequent heat treatment, its impact strength can be considerably increased (30-60 times); the highest effect on the impact strength has the content of carbon; Cad2/4

SOV/133-58-6-15/33

The Influence of Vacuum Melting on the Quality of Steel

when the latter is below 0.01%, the impact strength of steel reaches 15 - 18 kg/cm²; 5) On valcuum melting from electrolytic materials, the technological properties of steel Kh27 depend on the content of carbon and silicon. Steel 18KhNVA was made from a steel (C 0.19-0.20%) smelted from Sulinsk sponge iron. The experimental heats were carried out under normal pressure and a vacuo of 0.5 - 1 mm and 1.10⁻⁴ mm. The composition of steel %: C 0.14-0.21; Si 0.17-0.37; Mn 0.25-0.55; P, S C 0.035; W 0.80-1.20; Cr 1.35-1.65; Ni 4.00-4.50%. The gas content of metal from experimental heats in cast (nominator) and forged (denominator) state - Table 5; the amount of non-metallic inclusions -Table 6; mean indices of mechanical properties of longitudinal specimens from the experimental heats - Table 7. It is concluded: 1) That vacuum melting of 18KhNVA steel decreases the content of nitrogen and oxygen in steel: a) heats made at a vacuo of 10-4 mm contained many times less nitrogen (0.0020 -0.0050%) than heats made under normal pressure (0.0030 -0.010%); the influence of the depth of vacuo on nitrogen content was not detected; b) the content of oxygen in vacuo Card3/4

SOV/133-58-6-15/33

The Influence of Vacuum Melting on the Quality of Steel

heats at a pressure of 10^{-2} mm was on average 5 times smaller (0.0010 - 0.0028%) than in metal from heats made under normal pressure (0.0051 - 0.0140%); further decrease of pressure to 10^{-3} - 10^{-4} mm lead to a further decrease in the oxygen content (up to 0.0003 - 0.0005%). 2) Metal from vacuo heats contained 5-10 times less of non-metallic inclusions (0.0012 - 0.0058%) than the usual heats from industrial arc furnaces (0.0168 - 0.0281%) and possessed higher values for relative elongation (approximately by 40%) and impact strength (by 7 kg/cm²). There are 3 figures, 7 tables and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 French and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: TenlIChM

Card 4/4

1. Vacuum furnaces---Effectiveness 2. Steel--Production

3. Steel--Mechanical properties

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-		chernoy	institut Metallovedeniya i iitki metallov (Problems in Physical Metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov (Problems in Physical Metallovey and Wetallophysica) Mescow, Metallovetidat, 1959. 3,600 copies printed.	Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR, Cosudarstvennays planova	Ed. of Publishing Enges: Ye.M. Berlin; Teoh. Ed.; F.G. Island: Yers; M. of Crall Donner of Ed. J. State (Resp. 12.), Yer. John Teo. State (Resp. 12.), Yer. John Teo. J. Donner of Teo. State (Resp. 12.), Yer. John Teo. J. M. Develdy, L.A. Shratman, and V.I. Ralkin.	FURFORE: This book is intended for metallurgists, metallurgical engineers, and specialists in the physics of metals.	COVERAGE: The papers in this collection present the results investigations conducted between 1954 and 1956. Subjects	i i	iallization, problems in il processes, development satigating metals, and llow each article.	a) The second se	Templahar, A.Y., J.M., Zubko, Candidate of Physical and Mathemati Solicons; and V.Ps. Mayaratt, On the Effect of Vacuum Melting and Temple on Heal Properties and Ingel Quality	Effect of Inert Gas t in the Metal	of 1-450 mm. Hg has little * argon and is considerably The inert gas must be	Eas, provided the mitrogen	ra. On the Shape of			**		:			
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S/137/62/000/003/018/191 A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Yemyashev, A. V., Zubko, A. M., Neymark, V. Ye.

TITLE:

On the problem of the effect of vacuum melting and teeming upon the

metal properties and the ingot quality

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 41, abstract 3V258

("Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta

chernoy metallurgii", 1959, v. 6, 169-186)

TEXT: At a TsNIICherMET pilot plant magnetically soft Fe-Co alloy $\%50\ ^{1}$ 2 ($\%50\ ^{1}$ 2) was melted in a high-frequency vacuum furnace; the alloy contains in %: $>0.05\ ^{1}$ 3 C; $>0.2\ ^{1}$ 5 Co; $>0.2\ ^{1}$ 5 Co; $>0.5\ ^{1}$ 5 Co; $>0.5\ ^{1}$ 5 Co; $>0.5\ ^{1}$ 7 Co; $>0.5\ ^{1}$ 7 Co; $>0.5\ ^{1}$ 8 and P, the rest Fe. In the furnace space in cold state a vacuum was produced of the order of $>0.05\ ^{1}$ 7 mm Hg. The heats were produced in $>0.05\ ^{1}$ 8 Crucibles which were manufactured directly on the furnace. One crucible withstands $>0.05\ ^{1}$ 9 Crucibles which were melted ingots weigh $>0.05\ ^{1}$ 9 Kg. In the vacuum-melted metal, the content of gas, non-metallic impurities and magnetic properties were determined. It was established that the melting of $<0.05\ ^{1}$ 9 Alloy in a vacuum of $<0.05\ ^{1}$ 9 Cm Hg was not accompanied by changes in the chemical composition of the alloy, except Si, whose

Card 1/2

On the problem of the effect ...

S/137/62/000/003/018/191 A006/A101

amount decreased by 50%. The content of gases in the metal varies from 10 to 20 ml/100 g, instead of 60 ml/100 g contained in metal that was melted by conventional technology. The amount of non-metallic impurities in the alloy decreased substantially, and its magnetic properties are improved. Studies of the effect of vacuum melting and teeming of low-carbon nickel steel, containing 0.1 - 0.15% C and 2 - 3% Ni, on the formation of bubbles in the ingot, have shown that gas bubbles are formed during the teeming into vacuum molds of steel that had been subjected to short-time vacuum treatment in the ladle at 30 - 40 mm lg pressure. Therefore teeming of metal that had been vacuum-treated in the ladle should be carried out in inert atmosphere.

G. Lyubimova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

YEMYASHEV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZUBKO, A.M., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh

Effect of vacuum smelting on the composition and properties of metals and alloys. Problemetalloyed.i fiz.met. no.7:450-471 162.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Vacuum metallurgy)

MAGDIYEV, R.R.; IZHABRIYEV, N.I.; ZUYEVA, Ye.V.; ARUTYUNOVA, A.A.; YEMYASHEVA, Z.I.; STREL'NIKOVA, G.A.; ABUNAGIMOV, Kh.Z.

Expérience in the organization of taemiarhynchosis control directed at its liquidation. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 nc.2:133-139 Mr-Ap *65. (MIRA 18:11)

l. Uzbekskiy institut eksperimental'noy meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii, g. Samarkand, i Gorodskaya bol'nitsa, Rayonnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya, g. Katta-Kurgana.

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STEPANYANTS, S.A.; MORDASHOV, V.N.; ISHCHUK, Yu.L.; STROM. D.A.; YEHA, B.P.; NOVAKOV, G.Kh.

Continuous process of paraffin oxidation in the liquid-foam state aimed at the production of synthetic fatty acids. Trudy BONMZ no.1:20-25 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Paraffins) (Oxidation) (Moids, Fatty)

STEPANYANTS, S. A., inzh.; MORDASHOV, V.N., inzh.; ISHCHUK, Yu.L., inzh.; STROM, D.A., inzh.; YENA, B.P., inzh.; NOVAKOV, G.Kh., inzh.

Continuous process for paraffin oxidation in a liquid foamed state. Masl.-zhir. prom. 29 no.3:21-23 Mr 163.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Berdyanskiy opytnyy neftemaslozavod. (Paraffins) (Oxidation)

PLONAL PLONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

YENA, M.G.

Medicinal supplies for the Ukrainian S.S.R. Apt.delo 8 no.6:8-14 N-D 159. (MIRA 13:4)

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(UKRAINE--MEDICAL SUPPLIES)

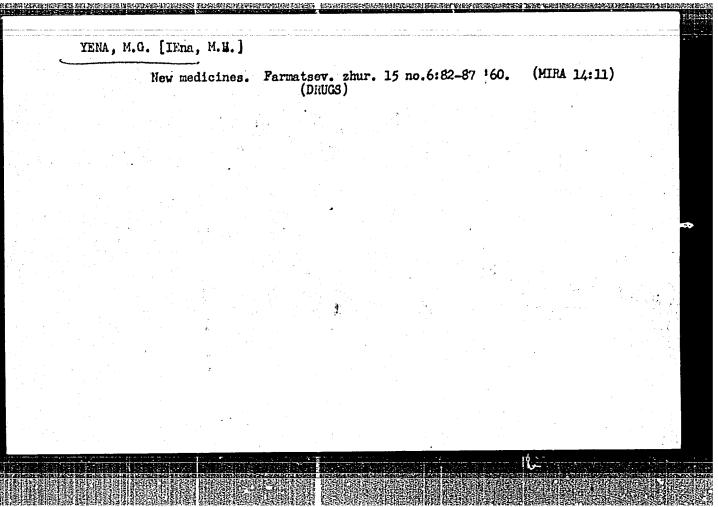
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GITSHTEYN, A.D., tekhred.

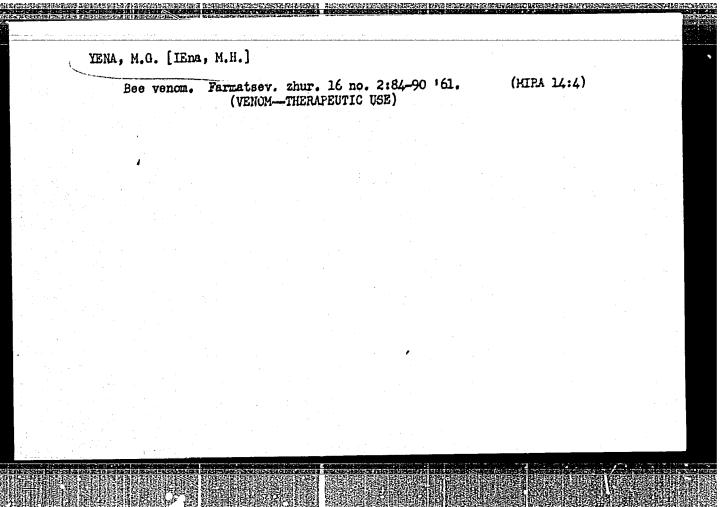
[Menual for managers of drugstores] Posibnyk dlia zaviduiuchykh
aptechnymy punktamy. Kyiv, Derzh.med.vyd-vo URSR, 1960. 307 p.
(PHARMACI) (MIRA 13:5)

YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

Work of pharmacy no. 208 in Stalino. Farmatsev. zhur. 15 no.6:
68-73 '60.

1. Glavnoye aptechnoye upravleniye.
(DONETSK.—DRUGSTORES)





YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

New medical remedies. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.5:85-92 161.

(MGRA 17:10)

YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

New drugs. Farmatsev. 2hur. 16 no.6:74-80 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(DRUGS)

MATVEYEV, P.T.; YENA, M.G. (Kiyev)

Medical industry of the Ukrainian S.S.R. in the seven-year plan. Vrach. delo no.8:92-96 Ag 163. (MIKA 16:9) (UKRAINE-MEDICINE)

YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

Development of the chemopharmaceutical industry in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Report No. 3. Farmatsev. zhur. 20 no.5: 69-74 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosplan UkrSSR.

YENA, M.G. [IEna, M.H.]

Development of chemopharmaceutical industry in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Farmatsev.zhur. 20 no.6:52-56 165.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosplan UkrSSR. Submitted January 5, 1965.

YENA, M.G. [IEns, M.H.]

Medical industry in the Ukranian SSR in the seven-year plan. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.5:3-8 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Otdel zdravockhraneniya i meditsinskoy promyshlennosti Gosplana UkrSSR.

KOSTRITSKIY, M.Ye.; YENA, V.

Studying the nature of the Crimean Peninsula during the Soviet regime. Izv. Krym. otd. Geog. ob-va no.5:51-82 '58. (MIRA 14:9)

(Crimea -- Physical geography)

YENA, V.G. (Simferopol').

Fossil oncolites in the Crimea, Priroda 46 no.8:117 Ag 57.
(Crimea--Paleobotany) (MLRA 10:9)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

SOV/26-58-12-22/44 Yena, V.G. (Simferopol')

AUTHOR: TITLE:

On the Absence of Forest on the Yayla Massifs of the Main

Crimean Ridge (O bezlesii Yaylinskikh massivov Glavnoy Kryms-

koy gryady)

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1958, ANr 12, pp 103 - 105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The importance of forests to the water economy of a mountain area and the adjacent plains cannot be overestimated. holds true for the Yayla Massifs of the Main Crimean Ridge. According to data collected in the thirties, only 2,400 out of 31,560 hectares of the Yayla Massifs were covered with forests. The conspicuous absence of forests there is explained by Ye.V. Vul'f and G.I. Poplavskaya as due to careless cutting of trees by man, while G.I. Poplavskaya and other botanists hold that the trees have only reached their natural climatic limit. I.L. Krylova suggest that this dubious question cannot be settled by mere theoretical considerations, but only by on-the-spot examination of the natural timberline. This was done by her between the lower and upper plateaus of the Control Dag and by other researchers along the entire south slope of the mountain plateaus, Ay-Petri, Chatyr-Dag, Demerdzhi, and Tyrke in 1955 and Karabi

Card 1/2

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SOV/26-58-12-22/44

On the Absence of Forest on the Yayla Massifs of the Main Crimean Ridge

in 1956. The results permit the conclusion that the beech tree Fagus taurica Popl. is stopped by its natural climatic border, while the numerous occurrences of pine-trees Pinus silvestris var. hamata Sosn. and ensuing juniper shrubs of Juniperus depressa and Juniperus saihna point to the possibility of a successful natural reforestation which would entail large economic benefits. There are 2 photos and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

Physicogeographical regionalization of the Grimean Peninsula. Yest.

Mosk un. Ser.5: Geog. 15 no.2:33-12 Mr-Ap 160. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy geografii SSSR Moskovakogo universiteta.

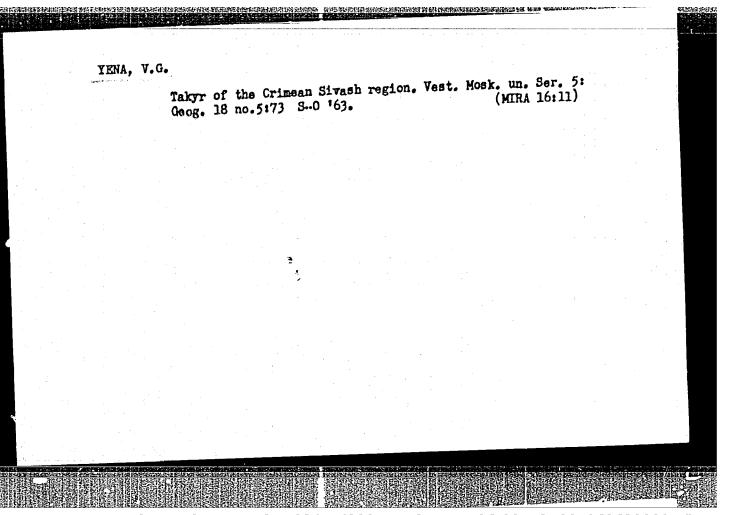
(Grimea—Physical geography)

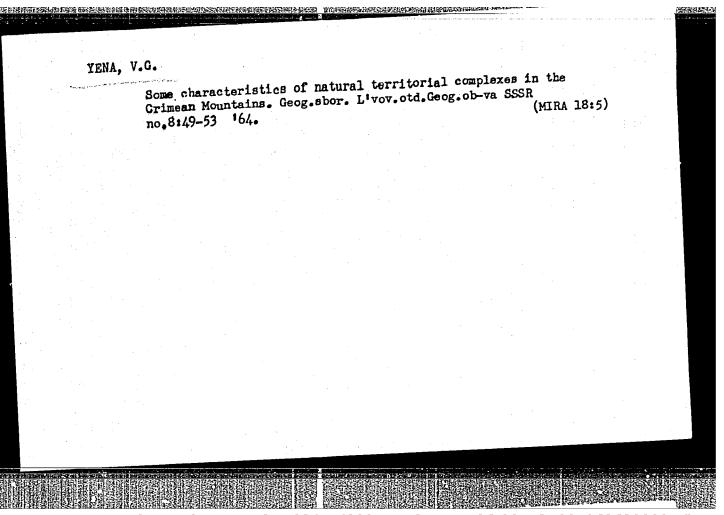
Crimean "edelweiss." Priroda 50 no.11:114-115 N '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Krymskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im.
M.V.Frunze, Simferopol'.

(Crimean Mountains—Chickweed)





YENA, Vasiliy Georgiyevich, kand. geogr. nauk; BAYEV, Yevg., red.

[Landform monuments] Landshaftnye pamiatniki. Simferopol', [Izd-vo "Krym," 1964. 74 p. (MIRA 17:10)

YENAK, IX Country : BULGARIA : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products (Part 3). Catogory Food Industry Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khim, 1959, No 7, 25140 : Yenak, R. Author Institut. : Use of Infrared Irradiation in the Food Industry Title of the German Democratic Hopublic Orig Pub. : Khranit. prom-st, 1958, 7, No 1, 15-18 Abstract : No abstract. 1/1 Card:

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

YENAKHORICH,

A-5

USSR/General Section - Problems of Teaching.

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, 8248

Author

: Yenakhorich

Inst

: Explanation of the Materials of the Sixth Five Year Plan

Title

in Physics Lessons.

Orig Pub

: Sovetskaya shkala, 1956, No 4, 50-55

Abstract

: No abstract.

Card 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962630009-5" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

STATES STATES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

REZNIK, A.Ye., dotsent; BAYTERYAKOVA, N.R., assistent; ODELEVSKAYA, N.N., assistent; FEDORENKO, P.N., assistent; DAVYDOV, V.Ya., assistent; YENALEYEVA, D.Sh., ordinator; GRUNIS, L.P., ordinator; RAFIKOVA, K.A., ordinator; IBRAGIHOVA, A.H.

Clinical features of the influenza outbreak in Kazan in October 1957. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.1:34-37 Ja-7 159. (MIRA 12:10)

l. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.Ye. Reznik) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(KAZAN--INFIJUKNZA)

YENALETEVA, D.Sh., assistent; DAVYDOV, V.Ya.

Three cases of leukopenia with agranulocytosis of varied etiology. Kazmed.zhur. 40 no.3:64-67 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.Ye. Regnik) Kazanekogo meditsinskogo instituta; na búze l-y infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavvrach - D.P.Petrov).

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YENALEYEVA, D.Sh., assistent

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l. Klinika infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.Ye. Reznik) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.